THE ADMINISTRATION OF DR. CAR-NOCHAN SUSTAINED.

Japanese Bill of Health-A New York re Boy didn't Fear Fire with Water on I Siden Something that Looks like Dr. prefer's Handwriting.

Quarantine investigation was cone St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday. ad testif of that he was a merchant in the s. Had an interest and was a director i

WAGE BILL. WAS also in the Lower Bay or all requirements. No occasion for such a fee Upper Bay.

A—Have resided on Staten Island nearly two a policeman. Was appointed through the Diceman, acted as coachinan and hostler to My duties as policeman and hostler to My duties as policeman and hostler to My duties as policeman are to watch Quarands and go off to vessels when ordered lies about an hour each day. My salary kear. I visited the Lower Bay My salary to been on the steamer Andrew Fieldner whe were carried. When I collected fares I is them over to the doctor. Could not say as the collected. Work in the stables. Tall two horses, and trail trotting horses, gate house. On Wednesday when I was suppear in Staten Island, did not do so, haven to New York on business. Was told ethat I should not be wanted until the folio Did not go to New York for the purpose he my duty to do all the doctor asked. Tall two stallions, two marcs, two filles, and the summons. I was sent by Mis. Carnochale my duty to do all the doctor asked. Tall two stallions, two marcs, two filles, and the summons. I was sent by Mis. Carnochale my duty to do all the doctor asked. Tall two stallions, two marcs, two filles, and the summons.

in the Cipe ceasion whatever for the employment of the have boarded in a small boat 126 vessels als could not possibly be done by steamer AN OLD BOATMAN'S TESTINONY.

In the Interest of DR, CARNOCHAN, in laurch, clerk of Burch & Jervis, shipping in the clerk of Burch & Jervis, shipping is in Beaver street, testified: Payments of much clecks were made for the release of vessel if it the Lower Bay. The skip Proteins arrived; and was quarantined till May 19. Several child the former of LB.

of the the Lower Bay. The ship Prolemy arrived Ma 1811, and was quarrantined till Slay 19. Several check 1811, and was quarrantined till Slay 19. Several check 1811, and was quarrantined till Slay 19. Several check 1811, and was quarrantined till Slay 19. Several check 1811 and 1812 and 1812 and 1812 and 1812 and 1812 182 as a having been plad for that vessel's release 182 as a having been plad for that vessel's release 183 as a having been plad for that vessel's the house 184 as a having been plad baye done. In the second 185 as a having been would have done. In the second 185 as a having been would have done. In the second 185 as a having been would have done. In the second 185 as a having been would have done. In the second 185 as a having been would have done. In the second 185 as a having been would have done. In the second 185 as a having been would have done. In the second 185 as a having been would have done to the second 185 as a having been second to the second have 185 as a having been second to the second have 185 as a having been second have a have a have 185 as a having been second have a have a having a having the second have 185 as a having been second have a having a having a having the have 185 as a having the second have second having the have 185 as a having the having having a having the having having a having the having having having the having hav

to is diffection. Vessels are usually only of aring the sickly season. Not allowed to can bortland—Am a lighterman. Been in the bushty years. Called on Dr. Carnochan sever of the Health Officer in regard to the matter that some one man should do the business; see. Thought it should be open to competition there is not afford to pay that amount. It was final to the Harbor Lighterage Company. The sea was very high. I reduced them. Seven a hogshead of sugar was a fair price. Had A MONOPOLY OF THE BUSINESS me. The business is a humbag from beginning to the harbor Lighterage to the control of the steady of of the steady

agent of the New York lad several cargoes of a Canada. Hadro lighter Brooklyn, and afterward tage were so large as to

years, a'I the time in New York waters. Think it would not be economy for the State to do all boarding of vessels in the Lower Bay, as the channel is too narrow, it in hight be well enough in summer, but not in winter. The upier station is absolutely necessary. The principal danger from boarding in the Lower Bay would be the

HE WANTS HIS PAY.

HE WANTS HIS PAY.

John W. Toble, on being sworn, demanded pay for services as winess. The Chairman irrected that an order on the Comptroller for the sum of 50 cents per day le made out in his favor. He was a warehouseman, froms rituated at Atlantie Docks, Brooklyn, Bad goods on store by arrangement with Mr. While in 1870. Mr. While cente to me, and stated that if I went with him to see Mr. Wiener agreed to have goods sent for storage for 35 per cent, of the gross receipts. But a few cargoes had been received when the business was unaccountably given over to another firm, Woodcuff & Robinson.

To Mr. Boyd—Our vessel had a case of small-pox on barril, and the consignree desired to have her discharged.

at.

CANNIBALS IN THE ASTOR.

Polynesia in New York The Great Barnum's Greatest Curiosities-Such a Dance as was never before Seen in Stetson's Parlors.

An interesting and novel exhibition was tnessed yesterday in parlor 14. Astor House, by a company of about fifty journalists, authors, ministers, missionaries, showmen, and travellers. The master of ceremonies was the renowned showman. P. T. Barnum, who took pride in ex-

hibiting what he views as the greatest curiosities ever brought to this country, namely, four living cannibals, with a large collection of their war-like, mechanical, and household implements. In front of a grate fire which cast a grateful warmth over their almost naked bodies, stood Kina Bose Yaca, Koya Tumasamora, and the dwarf, Gen. Ra Biau, who is about four feet high and 35 years of age. These are fighting cannibals, who were captured in battle by Thokambau. through the personal exertions of the American Consul, Dr. J. W. Brauer. The savages are na-

Consul, Dr. J. W. Brauer. The savages are natives of Na Viti Leon, the largest of the Polynesian Archipelago.

Princess Otavah, a grand daughter of Thokambou, was seated by the fire, reading a Fejce lible. She is an intelligent woman, about thirty years of age, having been educated by the Wesleyan Mission at Mbau.

On a table at one end of the room were displayed a large collection of cannibal curiosities, among them arms, temples, shrines, gods, fish and turtle nets, lishhooks made from human bones and tortoise shell, bomerangs, neckiaces of whales teeth, a vampire or flying fox, and also a hand of the cannibal king Lavoni, who was killed in battle.

of whales teeth, a vampire of hyths fox. and also a hand of the cannibal king Lavoni, who was killed in battle.

After the visitors had inspected the cannibals and curiosities, and expressed a unanimous opinion that there was no woolly horse humbug about their woolly heads, the gentle savages indulged in a number of vigorous dances, to the edification of the spectators.

The first dance was called the Dance of the Feast. The cannibals were decorated with feathers and daubed with war paint. A necklace of whale's teeth encircled their swarthy necks, a piece of linen was tied around their waists from a belt, over their hips strips of narrow bark cloth and half-tanned leather dangled, while switches of black hair were tied tightly below their knees. Their dress was as scant as that of the ballet girls in the "Black Crook," with the exception that, instead of tights, the

skins.
The Princess sat in a chair in front of the dancers, drumming with two small sticks on a round piece of hard wood. The dancers held long wooden lances in their hands, which they

wooden lances in their hands, which they dourished menacingly at times over the heads of the spectators. The dance was a very lively one, the cannibals making terrific leaps, alighting as light as grasshoppers on their bare feet, and keeping perfect time in all their movements to the monotonous drumming of the wooden sticks.

light as grasshoppers on their bare teet, and keeping perfect time in all their movements to the monotonous drumming of the wooden sticks.

At the expiration of the dance, in order to give the cannibals a breathing spell, Mr. Barnum announced that the Princess would read any chapter from the Feejee fible that the critics might solect. Thereupon the relatious editor of the Standay Mercary requested that the first chapter of John be read. The Princess read the chapter in the Feejeeanidalect, in a mild, pleasant tone, her countenance beaming with intelligence, lier modesty and quiet domeaner won the good opinion of all in the room.

A war dance was the startling feature of the exhibition. The cannibals were armed with new hickory pickaxe bandles. The Princess struck up a rautling tune with the sticks, the savages keeping time with desperate leaps, yells, and blows. Under the tremendous blows the blokory in the hands of the dwarf was broken. It is said that in battle he killed more than any chief of his tribe, as the blows of his opponents passed over his head, while he would jab them in their stomachs with a wooden sword lined with four rows of sharks' teeth.

While the warriors were resting from the fatigue occasioned by the war dance, Mr. Barnum entertained the company with a few facts concerning their diet, etc. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining piump and tender children in this latitude, sucking pigs satisfied their epicurean appetites. They were also fond of reptiles of all kinds. A day or two ago, while in the menageric they captured a large snake, and had actually bitten into it before they were discovered. They eat snakes, ilzards, worms, and all reptiles raw.

"Do they cat human belings raw?" inquired a fat Bohemian, as he retreated from the front row of benches, near which the cannibals stood with their clubs.

"Oh, yes, sometimes," said the great showman, with a merry twinkle in his eyes; "but they generally like them well baked."

"After the war dance, a social dance and one in honor of the king wer

Ole Bull's Account of His Visit to Ex-Secre-

From the Titueville (Pa.) Herald, Feb. 12.

From the Timeville (Pa.) Hevald, Feb. 12.

Ole Bull informs us that he pussed a very pleasant time at Gov. Seward's house at Auburn. N. Y., on Wednesday fast, on the occasion of his concert in that city, and that he found the veteran statesman in remarkably good health, and engazed with great ardor in preparing for the press reminiscences of his recent grand journey around the globe. A representative of a well-known Eastern publishing house was at Gov. Seward's on the same occasion, consulting with reference to the illustrations which are to accompany the interesting record of the statesman's travels and adventures in either hemisphere, in tropical Mexico, in ice-bound Alaska, among the telestalas and the Orientals, as well as European nations.

Ole Buil pronounces the mind of the Sage of Auburn as active, profound, and brilliant as ever, unaffected by the paralysis of his arms, which causes him some inconvenience, but does not diminish the flow of his spirits, his powers of conversation, or his interest in public affairs. Gov. Seward feels no concern or apprehension about the existing commotion in England growing out of the present phase of the Alabama chaims. He has no doubt about England's being willing and anxious to settle our hill peaceably, on our terms, at no distant day. She cannot, as he believes, afferd to do otherwise, and is sensible enough to realize that her interest lies that way. It was pleasant to hear that distinguished artist glow with artistic enthusiasm as he dilated on Gov. Seward's great services to the country.

on Gov. Seward's great services to the We can Prove what we Publish. Catarrh -1 dos. pints Wolcott's Annihilator warr o cure it. \$10. For pain use Pain Paint. Get ge not free terts at 1st Chathain square, New York.

Hope for the Despairing. cause your hair comes away in but despond. We guarantee that Phalon's colorator will stop this calamity in the on the state of th

Pratt's Astral Oil. The cheapest light in the world .- Adv.

section. The health officers had scattered by contract. It was the Commission incu, but cannot say whether lies been a click for twenty ham st. Weekly and monthly payments taken.—Adv.

THE STAR CHAMBER'S WORK

THE PUBLIC INSULTED BY A LEGIS-LATIVE COMMITTEE.

The Secret Trial of the Judges-The Plymies of the Bar Excluding the New York Press-What was Done Yesterday.

The Assembly Investigating Committee met in their Star Chamber in the Fifth Avenue yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Judge Cardozo and his counsel were there before the com-mittee. These last lounged in, one at a time, smoking eigars; and one dapper little fellow, who has very much the appearance of a pre-coclous schoolboy, drew frequent inspiration from a cigarette. The accused Judge was sail-ing as usual. Nothing up to that time had occurred to ruffle his tranquillity, for the testi-mony of Wednesday, as THE SUN has before stated, hardly touched upon his case at all. The three took their old positions, facing the Star Chamber. The repopters who flocked about them and endeavored to gain some inkling of what had been done or was to do. But the lips of all in the secret are hermetically scaled, and the public who authorized these men to do its ner and lick its thumb till it shall please the august committee to speak.

As soon as the committee organized, all reporters were brusquely ordered from the room. Outside, the corridors and the barroom were throughd by inquisitive politicians. The small mense proportions since the committee began its sessions, and they strutted about in a most

THE PIGMIES' MAGNIFICENCE.

inquisitions yet to come. By his side was a huge bundle of legal documents, each said to be a writ of haboes corpus from Judge Cardozo. If the committee inquire into all the cases represented by that bundle, a new election will take place before Judge Cardozo is either vindicated or acquitted, and Judge Bardard will do well to stipulate with Rufus Andrews for contract instead of time fees for his services.

On the opposite bed reclined a fair youth of flaxen half, who was making deep music for the entertainment of his neighbors. He was evidently the victim of some horrible dream, and he turned and twisted in mortal agony, meanwhile snoring justify. Words escaped his lips at intervals, but they were scarcely intelligible. All that could be understood was, "I—solemnly—swear—never reveal."

A PEEP AT THE COMMITTEE.

As the reporter stepped from the room into the corridors, the door of the Star Chamber suddenly opened, and for a moment a glimpse of the interior was obtained. The committee sat around a long wooden table, with folios of paper before them, many diligently taking notes. The little member was smoking his cigarette as usual, and the Hon. Samuel D. Tilden sat with head bent slightly forward, attentively listening to the witness, the usual genial half-smile on his face. Judge Cardozo looked somewhat wearled. The session had now lasted seven hours with no intermission. The committee of the Bar Association seemed intensely in earnest, and the stenographers were nearly exhausted. The vision listed but a moment. The doors closed, and the Star Chamber was free once more from the piercing rays of The Sun. more from the piercing rays of THE SUN.

Sworn to Secretzy.

To glean any information of what was passing within was next to impossible. To all inquiries the one stereotyped answer was, "sworn to serecy," and the speaker looked very much ashamed of himself as he said it. Mr. Stickney, who appears to be the message boy of the Bar Association, flew in and out of the room at intervals of about five minutes. He had a pencil behind his ear, and his pockets were stuck full of law papers. Before returning he invariably visited the bar and indulged in a collation of crackers and cheese, whereupon one witness who had waited four hours, asked the barkeeper to remove the lunch, as he thought if the supply from this quarter were cut off, the committee might possibly be starved out and adjourn for dinner.

might possibly be starved out and adjourn for dinner.

Very few witnesses of pr. minence were examined yesterday. County Clerk Loew appeared with more papers, which he left with the committee. Indeed, his office is by this time pretty well cleaned out of documents. Mrs. Pearsall did not appear, although much of the day was devoted to the examination of her case. No more diamond-sprinkled ladies sailed through the barroom, and in consequence of the lack of excitement, the politicians and loungers gradually went away. At 4 o'clock the barroom was nearly deserted by all but the habitues of the place.

place.

BUT SOME FACTS LEAKING OUT.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary precautions taken to keep the outside public from a knowledge of the committee's action, the Sun reporter managed to gain a general idea of the business of the day. Four specific charges have been preferred against Judge Cardozo. The Pearsall and Gold Exchange cases have already been published in the columns of The Sun. The other two relate to the general referee business, and the famous Gilbert Bowne estate in Brooklyn, of which Mr. Duryea was executor. Mr. Bowne's heirs were three daughters. Mr. Duryea had married one of them, and she died before her father. After the old gentleman's death Mr. Duryea was appointed executor of the estate, and he soon married another one of the heirs. Duryea and his wife, it is charged, received \$1.290.600, while the sister who was to have an equal chare in the estate received but \$400,000. The sister sued before Judge Cardozo, and he appointed James M. Sweeny receiver of the rents. During the ten months of Mr. Sweeny's receivership he collected \$50,000, on Mr. Sweeny's receivership he collected \$50,000 and the sister only \$12,000. At the end of the ten months Judge Cardozo removed the receiver. He is now charged with corruption, both in the appointment and removal.

Witnesses were examined in these four cases indiscriminately yesterday. Among those called were Richard C. Beamish, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Gratz Nathan, A. H. and Harry Nicolay, E. W. Sterling, and John D. Townsend, Mrs. Pearsall's attorney.

At half past 5 the committee adjourned to half past 7 in the evening. BUT SOME FACTS LEAKING OUT.

A Little Story About the Hartford Defalen-

Hartford Correspondence Springfield Republican.

Public feeling was so much excited here by the publication in the Republican and the Hartford papers of the details of the robbery of the Stuart estate by John A. Butler, that the theatrical performance for the benefit of the indies of the family drew an overflowing house. Thanks to many old friends of the Stuarts, all the expenses were defrayed by individuals, and the gross proceeds, \$2.000, have been passed over to Mrs. Stuart. The entertainment, though very hastily projected, showed that the Misses Stuart possess dramatic talent of a high order. A current story is that some years since a teller in a prosperous bank resigned his position to retire to a farm, which he had purchased and stocked by his savings. As he was a trusted and muchesteemed officer, the Directors passed complimentary resolutions to his worth and voted him a handsome present. The day after the receipt of the gift he summoned a meeting of the Directors, and, after thanking them warmly for their remembrance, and assuring them that, deeply sensible of their confidence, he would repose similar confidence in them, confided to them that he had for years been in the habit of speculating with the funds of the bank, but, fortunately, with such success that he always replaced them, and now stated the fact simply that precautions might be taken against a similar course on the part of his successor, tion. Hartford Correspondence Springfield Republican.

A PLEA FOR FY SE UGJA. Congressman Voorbees Aski g for the Recognition of Her Independence-Significant and Hopeful Words from tien, Banks.

WASHINGTON, Feb 23. . . the House, when the Censular and Dirlomatic Appropria-tion bill was taken up, vr. Voorhees (Rep., Ind.) spoke against it, because it contained an appropriation for a consulat Havana. He spoke of Spain as being a brutal and bloody power, against which the people of Cuba had revolted, being supported therein by the people of the United States. The struggle that had been going on in Cuba for the last three years had no parallel in the history of mankind for many centuries; and although Spain had, in 1869, 107,000 soldiers in Cuba, and fifty seven vessels of war in Cuban waters, it was given out from the State Department here that the struggle had no proportions worthy of notice. He did not speak for the annexation of Cuba, but for the recognition of her independence. The condition of the island was such that there was not a foot of soil beyond the reach of Spanish Sayonets that was subject to panish rule. He referred to the order of Gen. Dulce, under which eight American vessels had already been overhauled and some of their crews taken out and shot. Why the United States Government should cencede to Spain the right to INSULT THE AMERICAN FLAG on the highway of nations, and be afraid to say

there was another party to the conflict, was more than he could say. He never knew one elligerent without there being another belligerent, unless the other was running away, which was not the case with Cubans. He had a list of eight unarmed American citizens who had been shot in cold blood in Cuba, protesting that they had never borne arms against Spain. He had also a list of nineteen American citizens who were languishing in Cuban prisons, cut off from

THE MASSACRE OF THE MEDICAL STUDENTS in Cuba, charged, but falsely, with having dese-rated the grave of Castanon. Further, he re-erred to the last decree of Valmaseda, which

GEN. GARFIELD AFRAID OF PROVOKING SPAIN.

Mr. Garfield (Rep. Ohio,) expressed the hope that the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees) would not antagonize the bill with Cuban affairs. Whatever were the merits of the Cuban controversy, this bill was not part of that controversy except in the most remote and indirect way. This was not the proper moment to increase our complications with foreign nations. Our relations with Spain were already delicate. He feared that our relations with Great Britain were also very delicate. It was an unheard of calamity if the troubles with Great Britain should result in breaking down that treaty which was an honor to human nature, and which ought to be the exemplar in all future time for all nations in settling their grave difficulties without war. He hoped the House would be very slow to take any measure in regard to Cuba, to Spain, to Great Britain, or to any other nation with which we are now at peace, to harass and irritate and deepen the angry feelings which already existed. For these reasons he was sorry that his friend from Indiana had thought proper on this occasion to go in generally on that question.

GEN. BANKS SPEAKS.

Mr. Banks, Chairman of the Committee of Forsien Relations said that he the did not required.

GEN. BANKS SPEAKS.

Mr. Banks, Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, said that he did not anticipate any difficulties with Great Britain or Spain; but he believed that the best way to secure peace was the assertion of our rights and the preparation to defend them. He was sure that the House would have an opportunity of discussing the relations with Spain, on a legitimate and proper measure, where votes would follow discussion. For these reasons he had not introduced the question in the consideration of the pending bill. He had listened to the gentleman from Indiana (Voorhees) with great pleasure, and he heartily concurred with most of his views; but if the House wanted to break off our relations with Spain it should strike at the Minister to Spain, not the Consul in Cuba, who had quasi diplomatic functions. He would say in behalf of the Committee on Foreign Affairs that the House would have a convertible of discussive these consul in Cuba, who had quissi diplomatic functions. He would say in behalf of the Committee on Foreign Affairs that the House would have an opportunity of discussing these questions at length, when the votes would follow deliberation, which was exactly what was wanted. He thought the gentleman from Indiana perfectly correct in making the statement. Every member knew how difficult it was to get an opportunity to address the House, and that he must take such opportunities as presented themselves.

The debate being closed, Mr. Holman moved to strike out the enacting clause, which was rejected by \$0.0119.

The amendment advancing the Russian mission to the first class and the Japanese mission to the second class, and reducing the Central American missions to one Minister at Nicaragua, were severally agreed to and the bill passed.

DEAD IN THE CENTRAL PARK.

The Suicide of Harry Qunckenbush, Com-positor and Editor. Michael Powers, a laborer in the Central Park, while going to his work yesterday mornng, found the body of a man on the roadway near the old powder house at the 110th street and Seventh avenue entrance. Nothing on his person indicated who he was, except a letter addressed to George R. Bartholomew, Esq., addressed to George R. Bartholomew, Esq., managing editor of the Daily News, as follows:

Dear George: Will you go to my room at Leggett's, and in my trunk you will find an envelope directed to you. I inest and request, as a dead man can insist on anything, that nobody trouble themselves about the disposal of my body. Let the authorities carry me off and bury me in the cheapest and nastical style. I am sorry to trouble you with this disagreeable affair, but I know of no one clee who could do it as well as you. You know that I have long meditated this, and you can give the Coroner information that will save the trouble of too much inquest where none is needed.

Yours,

The letter havings been sent to Mr. Bartholo-

The letter having been sent to Mr. Bartholonew, that gentleman went to the Morgue and identified the body as that of Harrison Quackenbush, recently a Tribune compositor. Quackenbush had held many responsible positions in this city, among others that of editor of the Daily News. He was born in Portlandville, Otsego county, in 1841. While he was an infant his father died insane. Subsequently his mother also died insane. At the age of 12 he went into the office of the Oneonta Herald, and thereafter worked in offices in other cities, including At-bany. He came to New York in 1859, and of the gift he summoned a meeting of the Direction of the gift he summoned a meeting of the Direction of the gift he summoned a meeting of the Direction of the condence, he would repose similar considence in them, confided to them the third of their condence, he would repose similar confidence in them, confided to them the third of their condence in them, confided to them the third of the condence in them, confided to them the third of the condence in them, confided to them the third of the condence in them, confided to them to the first with the finds of the bank, but, fortunance, in the part of his successor.

School of the responsibility of the condence in them, condence them, and how stated the fact simply that preceding them, and how stated the fact simply that preceding them, and how stated the fact simply that preceding them, and how stated the fact simply that preceding them that the capture of the part of his successor.

School of the Promite Capture.

From the Capture.

School of the Promite Capture, the condence of the preceding the third of the part of his successor.

School of the first s worked at the "case" until 1863. Then he went to Peru via Cape Horn. He there worked in

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.), from Committee on Commerce, reported bills with amendments Authorizing the construction of railroad bridges across the Ohio river at Mount Vernon and near Evansville, Ind.; establishing the collection dis-trict of Duluth, and creating St. Paui a port of delivery.

trict of Duluth, and creating St. Paul a port of delivery.

Mr. Kellogg (Rep., La.), from the same committee, reported with amendments the bill to revive the Branch Mint at New Orleans, or restore it to the city.

Mr. HAMLIN (Rep., Mc.), from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract with Francis Alexandre & Sons, proprietors of the New York and Mexican steamship line, to carry the mails for a term of ten years between New York and the ports of Progresso and Vera Cruz via Havana, in American-bullt steamships of not less than 1.290 tons capacity. There is to be a departure from New York once in every fourteen days, and the compensation is fixed at \$5.000 per round trip.

Mr. RAMSAY, from the same committee, reported a bill authorizing the construction of a railiway bridge across Lake St. Croix, at Hudson, Wis.

Mr. Thumbull, from the Judiciary Committee.

ported a bill authorizing the construction of a railway bridge across Lake St. Croix, at Hudson, Wis.

Mr. Thumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to punish stock gambling by public officers, and for other purposes—being the bill introduced by Mr. Edmunds, with amendments; also the House bill to extend the time within which criminal offences, except capital crimes, may be prosecuted.

Bills were introduced: For the further endowment of agricultural and mechanical colleges; authorizing a bridge over the Missouri River at Booneville; confirming the grant of lands in Alabama to the Selma, Rome, and Dalton Railroad; extending the time for the completion of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal.

Mr. Shreman (Rep., Ohlo,) called up the bill to prohibit individuals and corporations, except banks, from issuing notes or bills as a circulating medium. He explained that the bill, though of general application, was aimed especially at certain railroad companies in the South which have been issuing two, three, and four dollar notes, thus setting up a system of banking without authority or security. Passed.

Adjourned to Monday.

The House at 3% o'clock went into Committee of the Whole, L. Myers in the chair, and ook up the bill to reimburse the College of William and Mary in Virginia, for property destroyed during the war of the rebellion by disorderly soldiers of the United States without

authority.

Mr. Strong (Rep., Conn.) opposed the bill, and stated that the President of the College, after it had closed its doors, had served in the Confederate army as Adjutant-General of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. Its professors and students had also given their services and sympathies to the rebellion, and the College buildings had been used as barracks for Confederate troops. He denied that any precedent for the bill could be found in the history of any nation. The cases which had been cited by Mr. Hoar in his speech someweeks since were analogous. Congress was asked in the pending bill to pay \$65,000 to an institution which had inculcated the principles of secession, and which had done more than any other institution to plunge the country into the wicked war of rebellion. Out of 103 Democratic members only II had voted for the bill to extend education to the poor Unionists of the South, and now they were all found voting solidly for this treasonable and aristocratic institution, and establishing a precedent which would take hundreds of millions out of the Treasury.

Mr. Farnsworth also argued against the bill, declaring that it was not justified by any law, by any rule of right, or by any rule of justice, and he denied that the case was such a one as appealed to the generosity of Congress. If this bill were passed it would establish a precedent that would depiete the Treasury. It would require the Government to pay for all the churches and school houses destroyed during the war. They would certainly present as good a case as was presented by that old institution in Virginia which, because it was a hoary institution, had the sympathy of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar). [Laughter.]

Messrs. Blair of Michigan, Garfield of Ohio, and Stoughton of Michigan also opposed the bill on the same general grounds.

The committee rose without taking action, and the House at 4:30 o'clock adjourned.

The session to-morrow will be for general debate only.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange Salesroom yesterday Ludlow & Co., for \$100,000.

Bicecker & Son soid the house and lot on the South side of Fifty-first street, 174.5 feet cast of Tenth avenue, lot 17x100, to E. Rothschild, for \$13.700. The building and lot on the South side of Thirty-first street, 162.5 feet west of Sixth avenue, lot 20.10x105, were sold for \$18.400. At private sale yesterday Mr. Haynor disposed of two lots on the northwest corner of Fourth avenue and 10x street, for \$5,000 cach; also two lots on the north side of 10x1 street, 125 feet west of Fourth avenue, 25x100, for \$1,250 cach. Three lots on the south side of Sixty-third \$1,250 cach. Three lots on the south side of Sixty-third

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

commanded chief attention, and by its wide fluctuation exerted a marked influence upon the remainder of th ective list. Starting oil strong at 25, a sudden declin

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS. WHAT NEXT WILL THE CONFED-

ERATE LEADERS ASK? Two New Railroad Bridges across the Ohio The Mexican Steamship Bill in the Senate-The College of William and Mary. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In the Senate the Judiciary Committee reported adversely the fol-lowing bill, which was indefinitely postponed: Providing for the appointment of an additional Justice of the Supreme Court; appropriating \$100,000 to carry out the Civil Service Commision rules; to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims; relating to final process in United States Courts; and authorizing the employment of an international police force.

House of Representatives.

authority.

Mr. Strong (Rep., Conn.) opposed the bill,

series each. Three lots on the south side of Sixty-thirderect, 70 feet west of Madison avenue, each 25x100, were old for \$22,500 each.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23-P. M.-The various Wall street departments have presented no features of spe-cial significance, although there have been sufficient attractions to interest the street habitues, as well as casual observers. In railway shares, Union Pacific still a subsequent stampede to 3314 was noted, though followed by a rally to 351f, and a subsequent stampede to 3314. These extreme changes naturally unsettled the remainder of the list, and when a subsequent stamped to 33%. These extreme changes as unsurally unsettled the remainder of the list, and when money became stringent, toward the close of bank hours, there was observed a general disposition to sell, which, aided by the movements of prominent bears, caused prices to tail out about the strongest stock on the Mail throughout the day was the strongest stock on the list, the increasing business of the Company having stimulated speculation, and advanced the price from 57% at the opening to 58% at the close. Lake Shore, Northwestern common, Erle, Wahash, and St. Pauls were very steady, but Rock Island, Ohio and Mississippi, Western Union Telegraph, and New York Central stock and scrip were heavy, and at generally the lowest prices of the day when the dealings closed. Commissioner Douglass has to-day decided that the issue of interest certificates to the amount of £5,00,000 on the 15th of December, 1808, by the New York Central Kaliroad Company is a scrip dividend, and is therefore taxable under the Internal Revenue laws. Five per cent, will consequently be assessed and collected or \$9,214,60, where the second of the second of the second of the consequent of the second of the se

lets of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 108; Ohio and Mississippi consolidated, 39; last of Oedar Falls and Minnesota, 80; and last of C., C. and I. C., 122; 633.

The following table shows the highest, lowest, and 8 P. M. closing prices of stocks.

and Western......102% 102% Adams Express, cx div. 91%
Mells, Fargo & Co. Express. 71%
American Mer. Union Ex. United States Express. 60% .. 60% 65

New York Markets. New York Markets.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23.—FLOUR AND MFAL—The market was less active, but prices were pretty generally supported. At the close, however, some weakness was perceptible, especially in the common and medium grades of State and Western brands, which are more directly affected by the secontar from Liverpool. Southern flours were firm, but the demand less active. Mye flour, corn meal, and buckwheat flour, with a slow sale, remained about stady. We quote: Flour—Superfine State and Western, who boll, \$6.250,\$6.00, extra \$1.50,\$7.10, western spring wheat extras \$1.50,\$7.50,\$7.00, city stride extras, \$7.50,\$8.50, Genesee extras, \$1.50,\$0.50, (city shipping extras, \$7.50,\$8.50, Genesee extras, \$1.50,\$0.50, Southern do, do, \$8.50,\$10.50, Southern shipping extras, \$7.50,\$8.50, Rye flour, fine and superfine, \$4.00,\$5.00, Comment—Western, the and superfine, \$4.00,\$5.00.

\$1.26.80.00; city shipping extras, \$6.30.85,10; city trade-and family brands, \$5.50.85,00; Southern shipping extras, \$7.50.85.85.00. Rye flour, fine and superfine, \$4.40.85.10. Corn meal—Western, &c., \$8.50.85.00; Byrandywine, &c., \$8.50.84. Buckwheat hour, & 100 Bas., \$4.30.85.00.

GROCERIES—Coffee, with contradictory reports from South America, and great doubt as to what the action of Congress will be upon the subject of the import duty, remained ship, and prices wholy unsettled. Rice in Figure 100, and prices wholy unsettled. Rice in \$8.65.85, for terminal at 68.6878c. for imageon, and \$8.65.85, for the subject of the imageon in the subject of the imageon in the subject is actively in the subject is active, with fair transactions, at \$6.00 over; sales \$2.300 obtes, cloning at 23%c. for February, 27.746c, for March, 23c. for future delivery it has been moderately active, with fair transactions, at \$6.00 over; sales \$2.300 obtes, cloning at 23%c. for February, 27.746c, for March, 23c. for April, 23%c, for May, and 24.746c, for June.

Sundales—Petroleum was quiet, and crude lower at 12%c. in bulk on the spot, while refined was rather firmer at 23%c.23%c. Strained rosin was strong at \$4.80. Spirits turpentine sold at 88c. Fruits have been fairly active and prices firm; layer raisins sold at \$2.00, and currants 7.5c. Stearine soid at \$2.60, for prime on the dock. Tallow sold more freely at \$2.60 or prime on the dock. Tallow sold more freely at \$2.60 or prime on the dock. Tallow sold more freely at \$2.60 or prime in the sold carrants 7.5c. Stearine soid at \$4.60. for prime Eastern and city. Metais have been generally firm; No. 2 can advanced, with

Live Stock Market.

as one, for Western, and 64 265c, for city. Receipts were 3,170, making 14,045 since Monday, against 16,414 for same time last week.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 42 Sun sets... 5 47 Moon sets... 6 6 Sandy Hook. 7 40, Gov. Island. 8 29 Hell Gate... 9 al

Arrived-FRIDAY, Feb. 23.

Business Notices.

Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, and similar ease, and give almost instant relief.

Save Fifteen Dollars. Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTILE SEWING MACHINE, the best in the world, PRICE \$48. Soil or easy payments of \$5 a mouth, WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. A few good canvassers and agent wanted, Office and salesroom WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., 707 BROADWAY, New York.

The best place in New York to buy reliable erling silver wedding presents, is SQUIRE'S, 97 Fulton. Diamonds a specialty.

Ask for New York Match Company's natches, green labels. One hundred matches to every Ruptures Cured, Torture Trusses with Salv. Humbugs annihilated, by RAINBOW, 613 Broadway, cor

Darno's Catarrh Snuff A beautiful dressing and invigorator of the pair is Hall's Vegetable sighten Hair Renewer.

Ginger Snaps. The spicy notices of WILLIAMS'S DIVORCED.

LEAR.—In this city on February 21, by the Hon, Wm C. Barrett, Justice of the Supreme Court, Rosalic Lear from Samuel S. Lear. An absolute divorce,

coley.
DONLON.—At Greenpoint, on Thursday, February 23
Ann Doulon, in the 25th year of her use.
Friends are invited to attend the functal, on Sanday
February 25, at 2 of clock, from her rain residence. If
Heron 84.
KETCHAM.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evenion. Fe's
Funcy 21, Millio, second Gaughter of E. W. Ketcham. B

LARUE. On Vebruary 23, of injuries received and 23 days.

A hours limit Larue, aged 6 years, below and 23 days.

Funeral service from house, 72 Montromery st., Jersey City, on Saturday, February 24, at 2 F. M.

MCLOY, -In Brooklyn, on Funerday, February 25, Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William and Mary McLoy, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-uporrow (Sanday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 50 Pearl st., Brooklyn.

Canada papers please copy.

McLOY, 1081, -On February 23, Catharine Birmingham with the control of John McLotosh, of Rings county, parish of Gear st., Berling and Acquaintences of the family are respectfully invited and acquaintences of the family are respectfully and acquaintences of the family are respectively.

pony.

Maria M.—At Greenpoint, Thursday, February 2.

Maria Winham, widow of the lace Addrige Winaged 55 years, 6 months, and 5 dec.

Prelatives and friends of the family are respect
thatted to attend the funeral from the Christian
ch, in Lenord 81, Greenpoint, on Saturday, Feb23, 81 the october. Chartet, in Lenord St., Greenpoint, on Saturday, February 24, at 15 o'close Recoklyn, on Friday, February 23, after a short illners, Maria Louisa, beloved wife of Thomas II. Zabriskie, in the Edycar of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 15 Devoe st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, February 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Special Motices.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE, 516 AND 348 BROADWAY.

JAN. 1, 1872. Amount of net cash assets, Jan. 1, 1871.... \$15,676,097 t-PECEIPTS.

1,149,416 57- 7,191,295 85 DISBURSEMENTS. Losses by death. \$1,818,968 03

Commissions, brokerages, and agency expenses.

96,507 35 penses, salaries, printing, revenue stamps............. 253,899 21— 4,167,646 45

Cash in Trust Co., in bank and stocks (market value \$4,751,banks stock (market value cured by real estate valued at \$29,000,000; buildings

thereon insured for over \$8,000,000, and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral secu-(the reserve held by the Company on these same policies amounts to \$3,658,-

premiums, due subsequent to January 1, 1872..... Premiums on existing policies in hands of egents and in Course of transmission..... 330,355 73 Amounts due from Agents.... 48,839 61

48,839 61 77,046 14-\$19,689,747 38 Add-

Excess of market value of securities over cost ...... due subsequent to January . \$212,990 00

1, 1972. Amount of reported losses awaiting proof, etc. ...... 127,900 to rance on existing policies, insuring \$112,150,075.80, parmium), \$1,004,733.65 non-par-

1871, payable during the year . 188,667 12-\$27,815,684 52 DIVISIBLE SURPLUS...... \$1,488,184 & During the year 8,008 Policies have been issued, insur-

HUNDRED AND FIGHTY-EIGHT THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR DOLLARS AND FORTY-THREE CENTS the Board of Trustees have declared a Dividend, available on settlement of next annual premium to each participating policy propor-Dividends not used in settlement of premium will be

MORRIS PHANKLIN, President of the New York Life DAVID DOWS (David Dows & Co., Flour Merchants)

ISAAC C. KENDALL (Merchant), Union Buildings, corner of William and Pine sts.

DANIEL S. MILLER (late Dater, Miller & Co.), Grocers HENRY K. BOGERT (Bogert & Kneeland), 49 William st. JOHN MAIRS (Merchant), 20 South st. WM. H. APPLETON (Appleton & Co., Publishers), 549

and 551 Broadway.
ROBERT B. COLLINS (Collins & Brothers, Stationers). WILLIAM BARTON (Banker), 33 Wall st. WM. A. BOOTH (Booth & Edgar), 100 Wall st. GEORGE A. OSGOOD (Banker), 35 Broad st. HENRY BOWERS (Banker), 36 Broad st THAS. L. ANTHONY (Anthony & Hall, Dry Goods), 61

SANFORD COBB, President Eagle Fire Insurance Co. 71 Wall st.
EDWARD MARTIN (Cragin & Co., Provisions), 400 EDWIN HOYT (Hoyt, Spragues & Co., Dry Goods), 100

Franklin st.
H. B. CLAFLIN (H. B. Claffin & Co., Dry Goods), cor H. B. CLAFIJN (B. B. CLARI).

Church and Worth sts.

J. F. SEY MOUR (J. F. Seymour & Co.), 78 Warren st.

CORNELUS E. BOGIERT, M. D., 8 St. Mark's place,
WILLIAM B. BEERS, Vice-President of the New York

TILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President
Life Insurance Co.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-Pres. and Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.
COINELLOS R. BOGERT, M. D.,
GEORGE WILKES, M. D.
Med. Examiners.

SECOND HAND TYPE for sale,-1,000 ths. et

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